IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of increasing the collapse resistance of a tubular, the method comprising:

(a) locating a tool having at least one bearing member within a tubular;

(b) placing the bearing member in engagement with a wall of the tubular to apply a radial force to a discrete zone of the wall; ~~and~~

(c) applying said radial force to further discrete zones of the wall[[,]]; and

(d) selecting a ~~whereby the~~ level of the radial force ~~is selected such that~~ to increase the collapse resistance of the tubular ~~increases~~.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said radial force is selected to induce compressive yield of at least an inner portion of the wall.

3. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein said radial force is selected to induce plastic deformation of at least an inner portion of the wall.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member is a rolling element and the tool is moved relative to the tubular to provide a rolling contact between the rolling element and the tubular wall.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising moving the tool relative to the tubular to provide a sliding contact between the bearing member and the tubular wall.

6. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is advanced axially relative to the tubular.

7. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is rotated relative to the tubular about a longitudinal axis of the tubular.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is located within the tubular.

9. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is subject to a degree of diametric expansion.

10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the tubing is subject to permanent diametric expansion.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular experiences little or no diametric expansion.

12. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool is moved relative to the tubular such that the bearing member describes a helical path along the tubular wall.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool has a plurality of bearing members, and each bearing member is urged into engagement with the wall of the tubular to impart a radial force to a respective discrete zone of the tubular wall.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the respective discrete zones are circumferentially spaced.

15. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the respective discrete zones are axially spaced.

16. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member applies the radial force to the tubular wall as a point load.

17. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member applies the radial force to the tubular wall as a line load.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the bearing member is fluid pressure actuated.

19. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool comprises a plurality of bearing members and at least one of the bearing members is independently radially movable.

20. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool comprises a ball-peening tool and is impacted against the inner surface of the wall.

21. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular has been previously swage-expanded.

22. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising swage-expanding the tubular prior to steps (b) and (c).

23. (Original) The method of claim 1, when executed on surface.

24. (Original) The method of claim 1, when executed downhole.

25. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular is located within a larger diameter tubular.

26. (Original) The method of claim 25, wherein the larger diameter tubular is substantially unexpandable.

27. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool creates a strain path in the wall of the tubular having a circumferential element.

28. (Original) The method of claim 27, wherein the tool creates a circumferential strain path.

29. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the tool creates a helical strain path.

30-53. (Canceled)